The Pacific Railroad-British or American ! It is attempted to scare the people of the United States, or the Congress thereof, into building up a great Pacific Railroad monopoly, by threatening them with a rival road, to be built through the British possessions .-Now, this is all for effect. No sound geographer or experienced engineer, knowing the character of the soil, and the length and intensity of the winters in the high latitudes and elevations over which a railroad constructed through the British dominions would have to pass, would ever seriously contemplate or recommend its con-We do not think that the idea of running a railroad with Miss Raymond on the boards of Thalian Hall. through the central portions of, this Continent north of 49 degrees of latitude, is, or can be seriously entertained. over the Moro castle very soon. Spain herself does not of feeling are the mere ebullitions of malice. We there-It certainly could not hope to compete with one more want to sell Cuba. France and England do not want fore take leave of our "enterprising" cotemporary, who, favourably located. We look upon the bugbear of the her to sell Cuba. They would not let her sell Cuba, by so great efforts succeeded in having Wilkes' report British Railroad, then, as of very little importance in- and, situated as they are towards her, geographically and published in the Standard of Saturday, after it had deed. Upon the whole, we cannot but regard the build- politically, they can prevent her selling Cuba; there- been already published in the Observer of Thursday, ing of works ahead of the necessities of business, and the fore, the sale of Cuba by Spain to the United States is and the Journal and Herald of Friday! No wonder the history of Railroad enterprises in the United States | tion can hope or expect to see accomplished. What | such a tremendous exhibition of "enterprise!" It is so will prove this to a demonstration. We really think may be done in the twentieth century, no man knows- puffed up that it cannot perceive the ridiculous figure it for business. Whether any railroad can be built have watched things long enough to be pretty certain justice to others. through the uninhabited and comparatively uninhabita- of. Upon the whole, we do not think that forcible posble central plateau of the American Continent, that will session will be taken of Cuba, until our financial troubles temporaries to conduct discussions with courtesy and be carried from San Francisco to New York for less ing when we will care even less. But that time is not any such relations with it. If submission to any of its than \$80 per ton, taking the average as less than three yet. There is no way in which Cuba could now be ac- whims or assumptions be the price of its good opinion. cents per ton per mile, which of course is too low. Fine quired that would not cost more than it could come to then must we be content to do without such good opin-

It is evident that the President, in his message, puts party to make a pecuniary bargain with us. this matter upon its only just ground, if there be a just | We have said that we-meaning thereby, the people | and requisite to make the Atlantic and Pacific portions national politics, any such standard will come to be re- when the public buildings were laid in ruins. really parts of one whole, mutually assistant to each oth- garded by the United States as a mere abstraction, but er in case of emergency. Whether even in that case it surely the longer a decided issue is postponed, the better of a Pacific Railroad is to be, no man can tell, however rendered less doubtful and more conclusive. It is cermany there may be who pretend to tell. Still less could tainly desirable that no such issue should be pressed, the disturbing influences of such a monster job be culcu- but rather ought to be postponed until a moral and phylated, or the interests it might draw around it, and the sical certainty can be felt that its decision will be final power it might wield over the politics of the country be and triumphant. Looking at the position of things foreseen or estimated,-especially if completed, as it must | throughout the world, are we prepared to say the mainly be, if done within the next fifty years, by the present is the time? Or that no doubt could be enter-

How population may grow within fifty years—how time powers of Europe? the resources of the Pacific slope and the Western half of the Mississippi valley may advance, so as to narrow down the uninhabited country through which a road connecting them is to run, and thus provide local food and sustenance for it, we cannot pretend to say. If things keep on without accident for that length of time, we may have use for a Pacific Railroad-at the most it can now only be claimed that we may, in some emergency, have need for one.

We might adduce one little fact to illustrate our position, that the most trifling or comparatively trifling portage is sufficient to drive off from any route the great majority and bulk of freights when they have once been put on board ship, and if so, how much more a portage of thousands of miles, portions of it through a difficult, barren and inhospitable waste. The fact to which we refer is the half-diplomatic, half-trading difficulty between England and France, relative to the opening of a ship canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, through the isthmus of Suez. Now, across that isthmus there is a postage and a very fair one, and any sort of additional railroad facilities can easily be obtained. The French wish to cut a ship canal—the British fear that it is likely to place the French ports on the Mediterranean in a more favorable position to command the trade of the East Indies and China than the ports of Great Britain. Yet, fearing the canal, the British have no dread of a railroad over the isthmus, for they know that goods will continue to go round the Cape of Good Hope rather than, for the sake of a little saving of time, bear the risk, expense, and contingent delay of the unloading and loading at each end of the Railroad, and its consequent cosst and annoyance. The overland route to India brings only mails and passengers across the narrow isthmus of Suez. Who expects that an overland route across all America, through the barren steppes of the central desert, and the wild gorges of the Rocky Mountains, would, in the high-flown language of its advocates, command the trade of Europe and of Asia?

triumph achieved by Judge Douglas in the canvass has received its complete fulfillment by his election by the ernment money must be had, and the Treasury is empty. oppressed, but not overwhelmed, by his deep sense of Legislature of Illinois to a six years' term in the Senate of the United States. We are glad at the defeat of Mr. Lincoln, and cannot but admire the boldness and ability which Mr. Douglas brought into the contest; still, neither our pleasure nor admiration are analloyed. We could have much preferred that Mr. Lincoln had been defeated without a resort on the part of Mr. Douglas to the advocacy of squatterism, or the assertion of the power of a Territory to exclude slavery, while Congress, which erects the territory, has no such powers. We do not regard Mr. Douglas as at all inclined to Abolitionism or Free Soilism; but we do say that, in order to carry his point, he has made concessions to the sentiment of Abolitionism or Freesoilism, that are inconsistent with his record, and irreconcileable with his other avowals of principle.

of the Goldsboro' Tribune, which comes out this week under the Editorship and Proprietorship of Mr. Parker. a member of the late firm of Wm. Robinson & Co.

The retiring editor has made his mark upon the publie opinion of the State. He carries with him into his retirement a high reputation for ability, candor and devotion to principle. If at times less cautious or less politie than might have been desirable, his own has been the loss, and it is not for us to find fault, but rather to wish him the utmost measure of success in the pursuit of his profession or of any other avocation in which he may hereafter engage. We trust also that Mr. Parker. may be rewarded by a liberal support in the publication of the Tribune.-Daily Journal, 7th inst.

It will be seen by a note from R. K. Bryan, Esq., that the omission of his name in the vote upon the second reading of the bill to establish the county of Lillington, was inacurate. We gave the vote precisely as sent to us by our attentive and usually accurate correspondent, who had no motive to state it otherwise than correctly. Mr. Bryan voted for the bill.

We presume all our readers are pretty well aware of the fact that this is the coldest day of the season. It required a considerable amount of resolution to get Mr. Hodges, dem., was elected yesterday to Congress out of bed.

fest Destiny, wherever such records may be kept.

think with truth that if a railroad should be built sisted by a broadside of gas from Senators Hale and its good opinion. It is also our impression that Wilthrough the British dominions to the Pacific, it would Seward, be able to blow John Bull out water, and im- mington will survive the terrible indignation of E. J cost £50,000,000, and for six months of the year the prison Louis Napoleon on the Dry Tortugas, while Hale & Son. The Observer's further references to Gov. track would be covered with snow, and with water Queen Isabella, of Spain, will be forced to accept an en- Winslow and ourselves are-worthy of the Observer .for four more months. A cheering prospect !- gagement with Mr. Marchant and dance a pas de deux We could use no stronger expression.

pay its own expenses, is a very doubtful question. We are over, for the "job" will not be an unexpensive one. without harshness, or the exhibition, or even the existthink that no such road could succeed, commercially For the public opinion of France, England or Spain, ence of bitterness; but these things must be mutual, and speaking for the next fifty years. If made now, it would we care very little and we are right. For anything the tone of the Observer has recently been such as to be worn cut before it could be used. Freight could not farther than their opinion, the time is rapidly approach- put it out of our power to maintain or care to maintain goods would cost twice as much. When the trade be- We speak simply as a matter of interest. We take it ion, for we will pay no such price. tween Asia and Europe takes this route, people must be for granted that no men would pause to make such calprepared to pay enormously high prices for a few days culations in any case in which the honor of the country saving in time. Who thinks that they will ever do so might be involved, but we must confess our inability to from its old Hall to the more commodious and splendid

We think it would. What the real cost power or powers be to make it, while the result will be ded through the old Hall, with which their memories

Washington, Jan. 6, 1859.

Mr. Colfaxs' bill for the organization of the new ter ritory of Colona, embraces all the recently discovered gold regions of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, etc. The territory will stretch from the 103d parallel of longitude to the crest of the Rocky mountains, being from tour to five degrees in width, and from the 37th to the 42d parallel of latitude, making it five degrees in length. It will thus be nearly square, and will include parts of the territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and New Mexiconearly all, however, being taken from Kansas. It will embrace within its borders not only the gold diggins, but also the famous Three Parks, the head-waters of both forks of the Piatte, of the Arkansas, and of the Rio Grande. Also, its exterior lines will be guarded by Bent's Fort in its southeast corner, Fort Massachusetts, near its southern boundary, and Fort Laramie, just beyond its northern line. St. Vrain's Fort will be near its centre. Bridger's pass, which shortens the road to California over one hundred miles, and is in the northern part of the new territory, and the Coochatope pass in the southern. Colona is the name favored by the settlers there, nearly two thousand of whom are wintering in the diggings.

Mr. Colfax expresses the opinion that, by next summer, there will be at least twenty-thousand persons in Colona; and it being important that they should have a territorial government, he has prepared the bill.

Congress.-The Pacific Railroad Bill still occupies a great deal of the time of the Senate. The difficulty about the location will, most probably defeat it. The French Spoilation bill is up again. It will not pass now, owing primarily to the condition of the Treasury. There has been some sharp sectional talking in both Houses, but that is no new thing. The great, pervading, overshadowing fact to be met is the want of money. A Pacific Railroad may wait. It has waited so far .-The agony is certainly over in Illinois, and the The claimants under the French Spoilation Bill are used to waiting; but for the daily expenses of the gov-

> On Friday the Senate of the United States adjourned over until Monday in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. The House did not .-The Senate, however, is generally so much farther advanced with its business than the House that it can well afford to adjourn over occasionally. House on Saturday a message was received from the President enclosing reports from the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General relative to the claim of Messrs. Carnack & Ramsay for the alleged abrogation of the contract for carrying the mail by the way of Vera | England wave. As a writer, his productions will be | Editors of the Journal . Cruz and Acapulco to San Francisco.

It would appear that a law had been passed by Congress, referring this claim to the first comptroller of the Treasury, with authority to adjust the damages. Both the late and the present Attorney Generals having de-Mr. Robinson retires from the editorial control livered opinions to the effect that there was no violation of the contract, and could, therefore, be no damages, Mr. Medill, the Comptroller, refused to allow anv.

Upon this, a sharp discussion arose in the House on Saturday, some members contending that Congress had ordered damages to be paid, and others that Congress had referred the question of damages to the Comptroller, ly objects. He loved liberty in all countries. Illustriwho had decided that there were no damages.

THE FAT OF THE LAND .- On Saturday last, Mr. Montague of the Harnett House, Market Street, sent us a fine piece of a little the fattest Mutton that we have seen for many a long day. We are afraid to say how much the Sheep weighed. Mr. Montague knows where to get the best, and how to serve it up in the best manner to his customers. He has our thanks for his atten-

of the Marine Corps, was found dead in his drawing. Fortunate will be the American statesmen who, in this room, at Washington City, on the 1st instant. Gen. Henderson had been in the service over 53 years.

this afternoon re-elected United States Senator. Douglas received fifty-four votes and Lincoln forty-six. from the sixth district.

In view of the proposed capture of Cuba, provi- The Fayetteville Observer has a long diatribe with ruin; but the principles of constitutional liberty. ded Spain refuses to sell (if she does sell, where is the devoted to the Wilmington Journal. We only notice guarded by wisdom and virtue, unlike material elements, purchase money to come from?)—which she is certain a few of its statements or ir a sations in order that our ate, in another age, shall bear to a new and large chamto do, then, and in view of that contingency we shall readers may be enabled to judge of the character of the ber this Constitution, vigorous and inviolate—and that the want some little addition to our naval forces, in order whole and of the course of the paper in which they ap- last generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations that we may be able to crush Spein, wallop England, pear. One sentence in its article reads thus, " And beand whip France; carry out the monroe doctrine, and fore the Journal charged us with pursuing a dog-in-theinscribe the Ostend Manifesto upon the tablets of Mani- manger policy, it had seen the Standard's acknowledgement of our courtesy in sending it a copy in advance of In view of all these things, we say, the bill from the our own publication." Now we find the Standard's naval committee of the Senate provides for the con- acknowledgement in the issue of that paper dated Saturstruction of ten steam sloops of war of light draught, day, two days after the regular issue of the Observer. with the heaviest armament, and capable of the greatest one day after the papers of Wilmington, who ask no speed. With this superb addition to our naval force we favors and get none, had published Wilkes' report. So may, perhaps be able to put as many guns affoat as much for one of the "enterprising" charges of the Obstruction, or expect it to succeed. A correspondent of Sardinia, and nearly as many as the little onethe Hamilton (Canada West) Spectator says, and we horse Kingdom of Denmark. Then indeed, may we, as- courtesies from that paper, as we certainly can without

We do not care to protract a discussion with a paper We really don't expect to see the American flag float | whose statements are all groundless, while its expressions resources of a country, as bad policy. We think that not among the contingencies which the present genera- the Observer feels both puffed up and exhausted, after that business should call for facilities and not facilities what can not be done in the nineteenth, we think we cuts itself, and so much exhausted as to be unable to do

The removal of the Senate of the United States see how our honor can be involved in compelling any apartment which it is hereafter to occupy, was the occasion of evoking many historical reminiscenes connected with the location of the seat of government in the ground for it, which we are not prepared to admit. It of the United States-have little respect for any standard | present district of Columbia, the difficulties originally cannot be plausibly sustained upon any other than mili- set up by the monarchies of Europe. The time must encountered, and which had again to be met and overtary grounds, as essential to the safety of the country, soon come, when, in the regulation of American inter- come after the vandal act of the British army in 1814

Senator Crittenden made a brief but eloquent speech, referring in most feeling language to the illustrious would continue to be allied in the hearts of their grateful countrymen. Vice President Breckenridge, on behalf of the committee of arrangements, spoke at greater length, glancing briefly over the shifting locations of the 24 to 20. seat of government, or, rather, the meeting places of Congress, during the Revolutionary struggle and under the Confederation, until its location at Philadelphia, tained of the result of a contest with the combined mari- after the adoption of the Constitution, and its subsequent removal to the present Federal District, the selection of which, with the carrying out of the necessary arrangements was largely due to the influence and exertious of wives and husbands. President Washington. The Government of the United States removed to the District of Columbia on the 17th town, was postponed to the 13th inst. of November, 1800, the Senate occupying one wing and the House the other wing of the Capitol. On the 24th and burned the public buildings. This was in the re-

cess. When Congress next met, its sessions were held in a brick building, known as Blodget's Hotel, which stood on part of the square now occupied by the General Post Office. Some public spirited citizens erected a more commodious building on Capitol Hill, and tendered it to Congress; the offer was accepted, and Congress continued to occupy it until the wings of the new capitol were completed. The Senate occupied, for the first deliberations for more than thirty-nine years.

After referring to the history of the Senate-its greater participation now than at the beginning, in legislation, a concession to the importance and individuality of the States—its growth in numbers, etc., Mr. Breckenridge of the peace was proceeded with, by agreement, at 1 concludes with the following eloquent tribute to those great men who have occupied seats in that body, but vote by which the bill to create the county of Lillingwho have since gone to their account:

The Senate is assembled for the last time in this chamber. Henceforth it will be converted to other uses; yet it must remain forever connected with great events, and sacred to the memories of the departed orators and statesmen,-who have engaged in high debates, and shaped the policy of their country. Hereafter the American and stranger as they wander through the Capitol, will turn with instinctive reverence to view the spot on which so many and great materials have accumulated for history. They will recall the images of the great and the good. whose renown is the common property of the Union ; and chiefly, perhaps, they will linger around the seats occupied by the mighty three, whose names and fameassociated in life-death has not yet been able to sever; illustrious men, who in their generation sometimes divided, sometimes led, and sometimes registed public opinion seek the right and follow their convictions.

There sat Calhoun, the Senator-inflexible, austere, ne importance of his public functions—seeking the Messrs. Fulton & Price: truth, then fearlessly following it; a man whose unsparing intellect compelled all his emotions to harmonize with the deductions of his rigorous logic, and whose noengaged in the performance of high public duties.

Senator. Conscious of his own vast powers, he reposed pounds. with confidence on himself, and scorning the contrivance of smaller men, he stood among his peers all the greater do so. for the simple dignity of his senatorial demeanor. Type of his northern home, he rises before the imagination in the grand and granite outline of his form and intellect, like a grand New England rock, repelling a New cherished by statesmen and scholars, while the English tongue is spoken. As a senatorial orator, his great give the vote taken in the House of Commons on the efforts are historically associated with this chamber, whose very air seems yet to vibrate beneath the strokes | ment of a new county by the name of Lillington, but of his deep tones and his weighty words,

On the other circle, sat Henry Clay, with his impetuous and ardent nature untamed by age, and exhibiting the public, I beg leave to state that I did vote for the in the Senate the same vehement patriotism and passionate eloquence that, of yore, electrified the House of Representatives and the country. His extraordinary personal endowments, his courage-all his noble qualities, invested him with an individuality and a charm of ding within the limits of the proposed county, and if a character which, in any age, would have made him a favorite of history. He loved his country above all earthous man !- orator, patriot and philanthropist-whose light, at its meridian, was seen and felt in the remotest parts of the civilized world, and whose declining sun, as it hastened down the West, threw back its lovely beams in hues of mellowed splendor, to illuminate and to cheer the land he loved and served so well.

All the States may point with greateful pride to the services in the Senate of their patriotic sons. Crowding the memory, come the names of Adams, Hayne, Mason, Otis, Macon, Pinckney, and the rest-I cannot number them-who, in the record of their acts and utterances, appeal to their successors to give the Union a destiny not unworthy of the past. What models were General Henderson, the esteemed commandant these to awaken emulation, or to plunge in despair ? age, or in succeeding times, shall contribute to invest the new hall to which we go with historic memories like those which cluster here.

And now, Senators, we leave this memorable cham-Donglas Re-elected to the U. S. Senate,
ber, bearing with us unimpaired, the Constitution we Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—Senator Douglas was received from our forefathers. Let us cherish it with of the female labor market in the metropolis may be col-

of the representatives of American States still united. prosperous and free.

> North Carolina Legislature. [Reported Expressly for the Journal.]

THURSDAY, Jan. 6 .- SENATE .- Bills reported favorably on :- To increase the sinking fund; to amend the charter of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.; to authorize Notaries to administer oaths in certain cases : to abolish the Morganton term of the Supreme Court. erally unpalatable. Bills reported against :- To amend the entry laws of he State; to amend the chapter of the Revised Code entitled "Marriage"; the resolution relative to prison charges, and the bill to amend the 117th section of the

34th chapter of the Revised Code. Bills introduced :- To prevent hunting on Sunday to authorize the Petersburg Railroad Company to con-

struct a road from Garysburg to Weldon. A motion was made to reconsider the vote on the amendment to the bill to amend the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co., prohibiting the Treasurer from issuing State bonds without money to pay the interest without borrowing, was postponed till Monday

The Senate voted for 12 Trustees for the University (about 100 in nomination.) No report at adjournment The following bills passed their second reading: Prescribing the duties of executors and administrators; requiring justices of the peace to note the time of executing on processes issued by them; making husbands responsible for the debts of their deceased wives; requiring an oath of office from clerks of Assembly, (Dennell's amendment, a simple oath.)

The engrossed bill, to punish horse-stealing with whip ping, branding a horse-shoe on the forehead and hanging was indefinitely postponed-42 to 1.

No other important matter.

In the House, the following bills were in roduced: Mr. Bryan of New Harover, a bill to incorporate the Howard Fire Engine Company; Mr. Faison, a bill concerning patrol; Mr. Norwood, a bill to punish usury; All others introduced were private bills.

Among the bills which passed their 3rd reading, were a bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear. A bill to amend the charter of the Fairfield Canal

A bill to incorporate! the Goldsboro' Mutual Insurance Company.

The bill to establish the county of Lillington was to-

day rejected, yeas 51, nays 56. A bill to incorporate the Newbern Gas Light Com-

A great portion of the time was taken up in voting for Trustees. No announcement of election was made FRIDAY, Jan. 7 .- SENATE .- Numerous bills reported on-those of interest will be reported on second reading. in the choice of Gov. Ellis, and M. W. Ransom, Esq., dling 7d.; Uplands do. 6 13-16d. none others having a majority.

The committee on the Executive Mansion, report the building and furniture in a deplorable condition, and recommend the sale of all the furniture and the purchase of new, and an appropriation of \$2,000. Referred.

A bill introduced to give the election of Trustees of the University to the Board of Trustees of that instituwould not cost too much, is a matter which admits of we will be able to meet it, and the less inclined will any dead whose words of wisdom and patriotism had resounsels and flats; also, to increase the Comptroller's salary \$500 to pay a clerk.

> by the name of Alleghany, consumed a large share of the session of to-day. The bill passed its second reading-In the House, to-day, but few bills were introduced.

> among them: Mr. Stephens, a bill to prevent the destruction of land-marks by turpentine cutters and oth-Mr. Pritchard, a bill concerning free pegroes in debt.

Mr. Reeves, a bill to declare the Yadkin River a navi-Mr. Walser, a bill for the more easy divorcement of

The bill to allow a survey from Asheville to Duck-The special order-a bill to create a freehold home-

stead—was informally passed over. A bill to establish the bank of Salisbury, was discuss of August, 1814, the British Army entered the City ed at considerable length by Messrs. Fleming and Caldwell, of Guilford. Amendments were adopted providing gold for branches at Statesville and Mt. Airy, on subscription of a certain sum. The bill passed and the House

> Gov. Ellis and M. W. Ransom, are the only Trustees elected by the ballot of to-day.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.—Senate.—Numerous reports from committees received. Mr. Leach introduced a series of resolutions on the subject of the public lands, ending with a demand for our "sheer." Laid on the table by a strict party vote of 27 to 14. Mr. Pitchford intime, the chamber they have just vacated, on the 6th troduced a kill more effectually to prevent the sale of December, 1819, and it has been the theatre of their spirituous liquors to slaves and free negroes. Mr. Edney from the committee on military affairs, a pill to regulate the Militia and establish a uniform volunteer system throughout the State. A few private bills were read and passed. A series of resolution on furnishing executive mansion being adopted, the appointment of justices

I omitted, in my letter of yesterday, to state that th ton, was rejected, was reconsidered. A bill to incorporate the Wilmington Waterworks

Company was introduced by Mr. Bryan, of new Hanover. No other bil! of interest to your section, or to the State at large, was introduced. The revenue bill was to-day reported from the committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

A long discussion occurred upon a bill to elect Clerks and Masters in Equity by the people. A proposition to consolidate that office and the Clerk of the Superior

Court was rejected, and the bill passed. The nomination of magistrates occupied the rest of On yesterday, Mr. Ferebee, from the committee on

Geological Survey, introduced a report of some length and ability. It recommends sustaining Prof. Emmons ordered to be printed." I think there has been a very -for they were of that higher class of statesmen who decided change, concerning the abolition of this office since the vote was taken some weeks ago.

For the Journal. CLINTON, SAMPSON Co., N. C., Jan. 5th, 1859. Dear Sirs: I was this day present at the kill

ing of five of Mr. Everett Peterson's pigs, which weighed eleven hundred and sixteen pounds—averaging two ble countenance habitually wore the expresssion of one hundred and twenty-three and one-fifth pounds each ;-This was Webster's seat. He, too, was every inch a killed one twenty-nine months old. Also, Mr. Stephen Peterson killed one twenty-nine months old, which weighed 556 If you think the above worthy of publishing, please

Yours respectfully, JOHN O. ARMSTRONG. RALEIGH, Jan. 7, 1859.

DEAR SIRS: Your paper of the 6th inst., professes question of passing the Bill providing for the establishdoes not contain my name in the list of those voting .-As this omission places me in a wrong position before bill, and ought to have been so recorded. Please state this fact in your paper, that there may be no misappre-hension on the subject. The bill contains a provision that the question shall be submitted to the people resi majority declare for the new county, then it is to be es-tablished. If, however, a majority should declare otherwise, the act does not take effect. Very respectfully,

R. K. BRYAN. Outrages in Kansas

St. Louis, Jan. 5 .- The Ossawotamie correspondence of the Democrat says that Capt. Hamilton, the leader of the party who committed the atrocious murders at the Chateau trading post last May, has taken the field in Southern Kansas, with a large body of desperate men, and already committed many outrages.

Mr. Bailey, a free-State man, who was charged with stealing negroes from Vernon county, Missouri, has been killed, and the house of Mr. Bloomfield, a wealthy free-State man, residing in Vernon county, has been attacked and burned.

It is reported that Montgomery is raising a party to repel the invasion by Hamilton, and that both parties are determined to fight.

grateful acknowledgment to the Divine Power who controls the destinies of empires, and whose goodness we adore. The structures reared by men yield to the corroding tooth of time. These marble walls must moulder lected from the fact that an advertisement in a London weekly paper for fifty dress-makers brought seven hundred applicants, many of them from long distinces, to the establishment of the Advertiser.

Our STOCK WILL BE UNUSUALLY LARGE the combred applicants, many of them from long distinces, to the establishment of the Advertiser.

Our STOCK WILL BE UNUSUALLY LARGE the combred applicants, many of them from long distinces, to the establishment of the Advertiser.

North American, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., bound to Quebec, put in here to-day leaking considerably, having struck a rock off Cape Race, besides being short of

FURTHER BY THE NORTH AMERICAN. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 5th. 1859.—The steamship

The Africa arrived out at Liverpool on the 19th, and the Bavaria arrived at Queenstown the 20th, with her machinery disabled. The President's message to Congress occupies the attention of the press of England and France. The Cuban.

Mexican, and Central American preparations were gen-The appeal of Montalembert had been heard before the Imperial Court. The period of his imprisonment

was reduced to three months, but the fine was confirmed by that Court. The Portuguese Minister had been recalled from

It is stated that a contract has been signed between the French marine department and a firm at Marseilles to supply Guadaloupe and Martinique with 20,000 free Africans in four years, and that similar contracts have been made with other houses.

It is also stated that the French Foreign Office has heard with some surprise Mr. Buchanan's recommendation for the purchase of Cuba. France having previously notified the American minister of its determination, in conjunction with England, not to tolerate the cession of Cuba to the United States, even with the consent of

Detachments of French troops having advanced to wards the Swiss Territory, Switzerland has demanded explanations, and great indignation wasfelt among the before. The attention of Merchants, Planters, Farmers Swiss people.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] The forward compartment of the North American is full of water. The City of Manchester left Liverpool for New York on the same day that the North American sailed. The latter brings the United States mails:

the City of Manchester only a ship mai.. The frigate Wabash was at Malta on the 24th of No-The President's message was printed in full in the British papers. It was variously commented upon, and

generally unfavorably. The London Times is unusually severe in its criticisms. The Times announces a new ocean telegraphic enterprise for laying a cable from Land's End to Halifax on

an entire new plan. The filibuster excitement in Ireland was dying out. Foreign Marktes.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, Dec. 22d .- COTTON.-Sales for three days 22,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators, and 2,000 to exporters, closing quiet at a decline of (according to some circulars) 1-16d. Others say the mar The election for Trustees for the University resulted ket closed easier, but prices unchanged-Orleans Mid-

The Manchester market closed firmer, and with an advancing tendency.

Breadstuffs generally closed dull and quiet. Wheat | Jan. 8. was firm at last quotations. Provisions were dull.

Consols 96 5% a 96 34. Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour dull. Stock

inferior and unsalable. Wheat quiet but firm-south The special order, the bill to establish a new county ern white, 6s. 6d. a 7s. Corn dull. Provisions dull, heavy Sugar quiet. Rice dull. Rosin steady at 4s. 3d.

> The London money market was generally unchanged American securities were quiet. Four Days Later from California by the Overland

Mail_Favorable Reports from Frazer River_\$200. 000 In Gold Received-Progress of the President's St. Louis, Jan. 4.—The overland mail has arrived ern; 25 kegs Butter; Cheese; Vinegar; Crackers; Soap; with San Francisco dates to the 10th ult., four days la-

ter than received by the mail steamer. Three passengers A rich quartz vein has been discovered in the suburbs

of San Francisco. The news from Frazer river is more favorable. The last steamer from Victoria brought down \$200,000 in

Gen. Harney designed opening military roads between the various military posts in Washington Territory. Later advices from Salt Lake state that the U.S. Marshal has been prevented from serving process on Brigham Young by the guards maintained by that worthy It was expected that Judge Sinclair would call upon the military to enforce the orders of his Court. Four hundred United States troops had left Camp Scott to guard the government trains wintering in the

Business at San Francisco was dull. Henry Brigham, one of the passengers by the mail, eports meeting Mr. Pardee, the express man having harge of the President's message for San Francisco, 300 miles beyond El Paso. He was eleven days cut, and expected to make the trip in seventeen days.

Ben. McCulloch was at El Paso, en route for Guay-The Camanche Indians were lurking around the mai stations, in a threatening manner, and had already shot at some of the mail company's men, while they were engaged in hauling water.

The Apaches were friendly, and about four hundred of them were encamped at Apache Pass.

Further by the Overland Mail-War Declared by the Camanches_Threatened Hostilities.

St. Louis, Jan. 5.-Mr. Woods, a passenger arrived by the overland California mail, says that the Camanche Indians have declared war, and are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to attack the stages. At the eastern ford of the Congo river the coach passed between two camp-fires, recently supplied with fuel, indicating the presence of the Camanches, who were, doubtless, deterred from making an attack by the number and strength of the mail party. It is hoped that the presence of the troops recently sent along the route from Fort Smith will check the operations of the marauders.

An abundance of quartz has been discovered on the Fila river. Several agents of the California Mining Company are making examinations to ascertain whether machinery can be introduced with profit.

The weather has been very cold in California. Upwards of twenty thieving Indians have been killed n Tempana county.

Later from California.

St. Louis, Jan. 7 .-- The overland mail from Califoria, with dates to the 13th December, arrived to-day. A Mr. Ward shot his wife for alleged criminal interourse with Mr. Maloney, the Comptroller of the State, and then shot himself. Maloney is 50 years of age, married, and the father of a large family. The press demand his resignation. The weather, in San Francisco, is colder than ever

before known. Business is dull. Mr. Pardee, bearer of the President's message, was taken sick at Elpasso, but the message is being expressed | Depot, with about 200 acres of rich Swamp, partly ditched at the rate of 200 miles per day. Fifty persons were met returning from the Gila mines.

discouraged by the scarcity of water. The Camanches continued to rob the mail stations .-They and the employers of Mr. Butterfield, the mail contractor, are virtually at war. The latter is building strong stations and providing them with the means of

The Stockton and Kansas mail party were turned back by the Navajoes, with threats of massacre if they attempted to cross their country.

Kansas Legislature. St. Louis Jan 8.- The legislature of Kansas met, as adjourned, at Lecompton, and again adjourned, to Lawrence, with the sanction of Gov. Medary. Among the bills introduced was one asking Congress to annex to Kansas all that portion of Nebraska lying

south of the Platte, and another to repeal the bogus statutes and abolish slavery. The governor's message regrets the growing disposition in various parts of the Union to overate the num-

ber of votes cast on general elections, and to corrupt the ballot-box. He says " to the victors belong the spoils," and the victorious party have a right to distribute the posts of favor among its friends. He hints that Congress may be more liberal to Kansas as a Territory than as a State, strongly reprehends the conduct of certain persons in Linn and Bourbon counties, and says he is prepared to unite with the assembly, in the most cordial manner, in any measures to restore order.

Senatorial Election. DETROIT, Jan. 8 .- Ex Governor Bingham has been elected United States Senator from this State.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1859. PER ADAMS EXPRESS SATURDAY: 22 dozen Silk Ties; 22 dozen Silk Ties;
50 "English half, soft and beautiful finish;
10 "Mufflers for cold weather;
6 "Silk Shirts, Half Hose, &c.
Anything for Gent's. Wear will be sold by us at lower prices and better quality than elsewhere. We keep no Ladies Wear at

BALDWIN'S,
28 Market St.

38 Market Street COFFEE. COFFEE. 150 BAGS RIO OFFEE; Laguayra Coff 25 " Laguayra Coffee : 25 " St. Domingo Coffee ; 25 " Java Coffee. Just received; for sale by

WILLARD & CURTIS. Jan. 10, 1859. SUGAR, SUGAR. 20 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR; 20 " Crushed " 10 " Powdered Sugar. Just received; for sale by

WILLARD & CURTIS Jan. 10, 1859. WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, &c. BRASS BOUND CEDAR PAILS, Cedar Tubs in Nests, Painted do., Painted Pails, Well Buckets, Flour Buckets in Nests, Brooms, White Wash and Shoe Brushes, Buck Baskets, Market do., Fancy do., Coffee Mills, Iron Wire Seives, Wood Boxes; German, Telegraph and Wax Matches; Clothes Lines, Bed Cords, Plow Lines, &c. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, S. E. Cor. Market & Sec. sts.

TO REDUCE STOCK. TTHE LOWEST CASH PRICES are now put upon ou entire Winter stock of Gent.'s Youths', Misses' and Children head wear, comprising the most popular styles of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., &., now worn. We are anxious to close out as nearly as possible, previous to receiving our Spring Goods, and with that object in view, will sell our stock in large or small quantities at lower prices than ever heads of families, &c., is respectfully called to this notice ... We sell exclusively for cash, and at lower figures than you

can purchase elsewhere. Call on us at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street. CHAS. D. MYERS. FLOUR.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM are constantly manufacturing the BEST FAMILY FLOUR. at the CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILLS, Wilmington, N. C. For sale at the Mills, and at their store, No. 5 South Water street: In whole barrels and half barrels: in bags containing one-half; In bags containing one-fourth: In bags containing one-eighth.

They keep constantly on hand, at the Mill, and at their store, FRESH GROUND MEAL, HOMMINY, CRACK-ED CORN, COW-FEED, SHORTS, BRAN, &c., &c. They also keep for sale-CORN at wholesale and retail; OATS at wholesale and retail: PEAS at wholesale and retail: HAY at wholesale and retail; Marshall's FINE SALT, in sacks; Liverpool ground ALUM SALT, in sacks:

North Carolina FLOUR on consignment. CARD TO THE LADIES. A RE YOU LOOKING FOR A TRUNK? We can offer you the new French pattern—the "Eugenie" style—the most complete article ever exhibited in Wilmington, and at 10 to 20 per cent less than any other House could afford the article if they had it. The Agency for the "Metropolitan Trunk Manufactory " is held by BALDWIN. 38 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

SPRING! MERCHANT TAILORING UPON AN EXTENDED SCALE!! WE SHALL bring out the largest assortment of BUSI-NESS COATINGS, FRENCH CASSIMERES, &c., ever offered in the State, and shall be prepared to make the same to measure in a superior manner, at

EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMING

SOAP AND STARCH. COLGATE'S PALE, No. 1 and Family Soap; Toilet Soap; Starch, in 12 and 36 lb. boxes. For sale by * L. B. HUGGINS & SONS. Jan. 6, 1859. S. E. Cor. Market & Sec. sts.

25 BOXES ASSORTED CANDY—packed in 25 and 50 lb. boxes; 50 boxes Raisins—in quarter, half and whole boxes ; 50 bbls. Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard-N. C. and West-Starch; Snuff; Coffee and Sugar. For sale by

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. HE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

WEDNESDAY, January 26th, 1859. \$324.000. SORTEO NUMERO 611 ORDINARIO. CAPITAL PRIZE_\$100,000,1

6,Prizes of\$2,000

30.000 15,000 10,000 20 Approximations... 8,800 Your Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each; 4 of \$ 400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$15,000; 4 of \$400 to \$10,000. Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par. A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result become All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C. January 8th, 1858.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. County of New Hanover. IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER passed at the Fall Term of the Superior Court of Law, held for the County of New Hanover, a Special Term of said Court will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in

January next; at which Term, parties upon the State Docket and their witnesses need not attend. JAS. A. WRIGHT Clerk, By DUBRUTZ CUTLAR Deputy Dec. 27th, 1858. 825 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S PLANTation in Sampson county, on Wednesday the 29th ult., his negro man named "MOSES." Said Moses is a-RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S PLANTout twenty three years of age, about six feet three inches high, weighs about two hundred and fifteen pounds, is light for a negro, and is very likely. Said negro was purchased some four years since from Mr. John Barden, who bought him at Richmond, Va., to which place he had been brought from the Northern portion of that State, to which place he nay attempt to make his way. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his

odgment in any jail in Virginia or North Carolina, so I can

H. BOYKIN. Sampson county, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1859. CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1858, I ASSOCIATED with me in the Mercantile Busines, my brother, W. A. leyer. The business will hereafter be transacted under the firm of John C. Heyer & Co. Oct. 8th, 1858.

A BARGAIN. HAVING DETERMINED TO MOVE WEST, I offer for sale all my LANDS in this County, viz: 400 acres where I now live, adjoining the town of Whiteville, with about 100 acres cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, 200 good Oak and Hickory and 100 Swamp; 1,540 acres from 12 to 3 miles West of the above and on both sides of the W. & M. Railroad, good Pine, Oak and Hickory. about 100 acres Swamp, with 7 tasks of Turpentine, 2 small Dwelling Houses, 4 or 5 Cabins, good Storehouse and one of the best stands in the County for a Store and Distillery, and would make a fine Cotton farm, in good hands, being beautifully situated; 531 acres 44 miles Southwest of Whiteville If it would be any inducement to the purchaser I would sell 10 LIKELY NEGROES, all but 2 young, 8 of them men. I would take pleasure in showing the premises to any one wishing to purchase. CALVIN HAYNES. 29-5taw-tf-8-tf Whiteville, N. C., Oct. 21st.

BRANDIES AND CORDIALS. O DOZEN SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC BRANDY; do. Ginger Blackberry do.; do. do. do. Lavender 10 do. Cherry do. 10 do. do. Kummel do. Anasett Cordial ; 10 do. Just received and for sale low 10 do. Rose or CASH, by T. C. CRAFT, 48 Market st. Jan. 4, 1859. NEW BOOKS. UST RECEIVED by Adams & Co.'s Express at Kelley's:

The Prince of the House of David; Smith's Arithmetic and Key; The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements; Bach's American Practice, or Family Physician; a valable Book that every family ought to have; Narratives of Remarkable Conversions and Revival Incidents during the years 1857 and '58;
Parton's Life of Aaron Burr;
Hood's Poems, bound in Muslin and Antique;

Scott's complete Poetical works, bound in Antique & Sheep Shakspeare's complete Poetical works, illustrated Childs', Harold's Pilgrimage, by Byron;

The Sacred Harp. WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK AND MACHINERY of all kinds.
Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.
Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.
All work warranted as represented. All work warranted as represented.

Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

JOHN C. BAILEY,

Wilmington, June 24, 1858